NORMAN DISNEY & YOUNG

Consulting Engineers



The Sustainable Laboratory Building Challenges from a current project

Labs 21 Conference Denver Colorado 22-24 October 2003 Patrick Fogarty Director

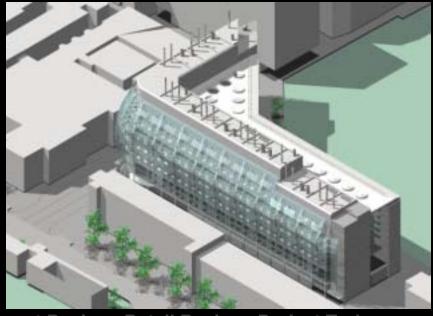




The Burlington Danes Project

- The Project
- How the Building Works Flexibility and Modularity
- Initial Environmental Measures Concept Design
- What Next? The Hard Yards Detail Design and beyond
- The Project today

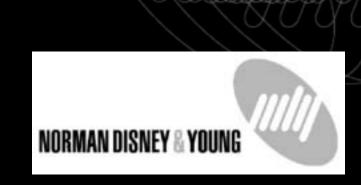
Imperial College London





The Design Team

Services Engineers



Architects



Structural Engineers

Adams Kara Taylor

Cost Planners

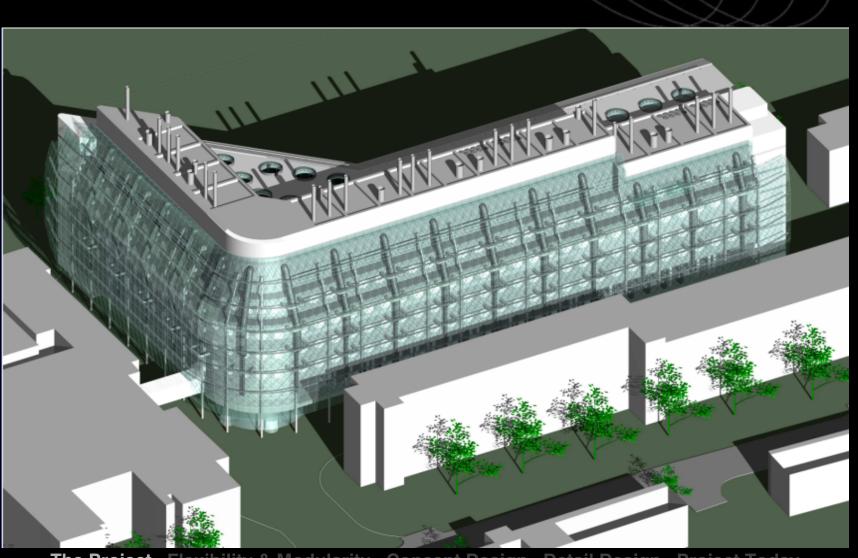




The Project

- Circa 20,000 m²
- Flexible Laboratory Space including
 - Cat 2 & 3 Biological Research Laboratory
 - Associated write-up & support areas
 - Research Medical Imaging Facility
 - Biological Services Unit
- Multiple Tenants
 - Major Educational Research Facility
 - Global Pharmaceutical Company
 - Key Charitable Research Organisation
- Connection and Relationship to Primary Teaching Hospital





The Project Flexibility & Modularity Concept Design Detail Design Project Today

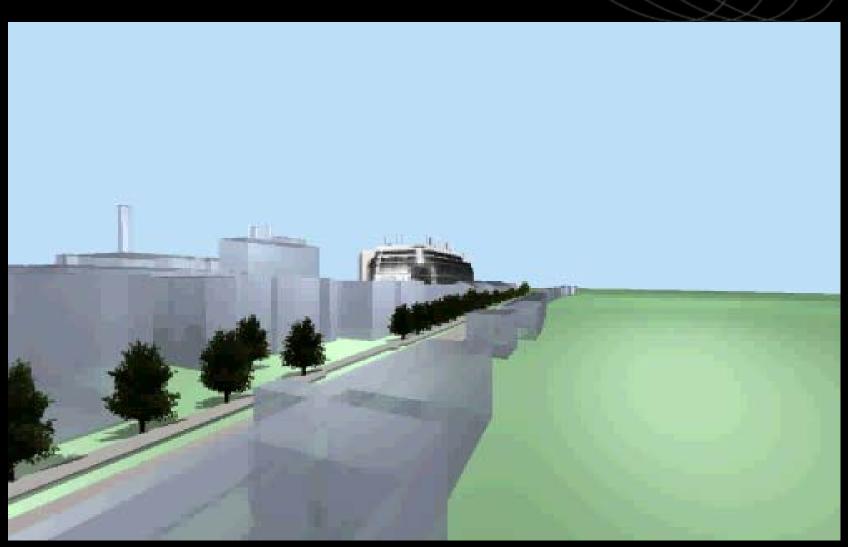








The Project Flexibility & Modularity Concept Design Detail Design Project Today



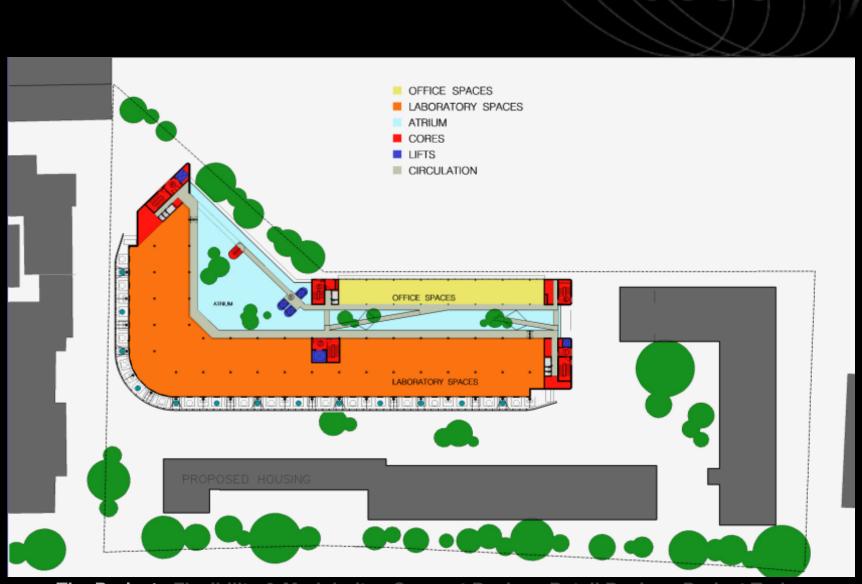


The Project Flexibility & Modularity Concept Design Detail Design Project Today

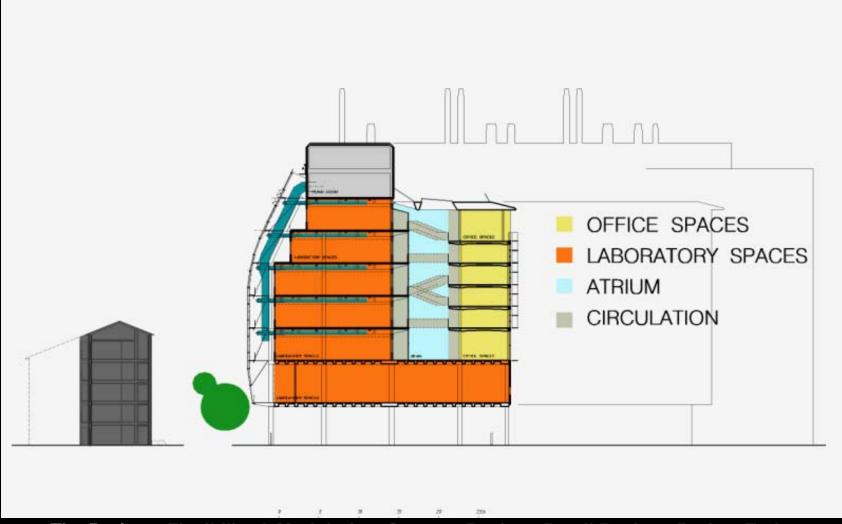




The Project Flexibility & Modularity Concept Design Detail Design Project Today

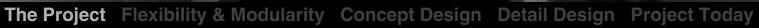












Flexibility & Modularity – the drivers

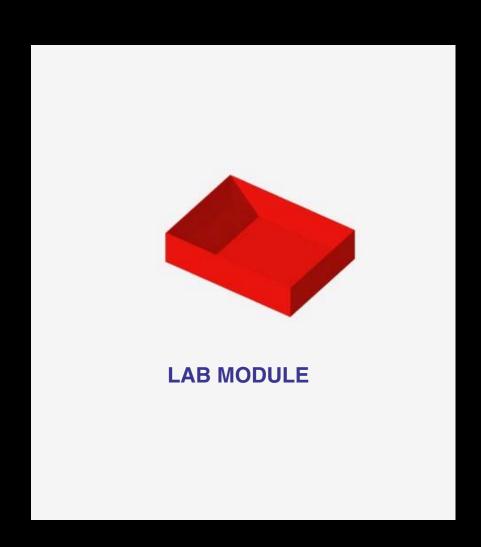
- Provide space suitable for a range of functions
- Minimise disruption to Co-Tenants
- Provide open plan flexible space
- Minimise future requirements for reconfiguration of space

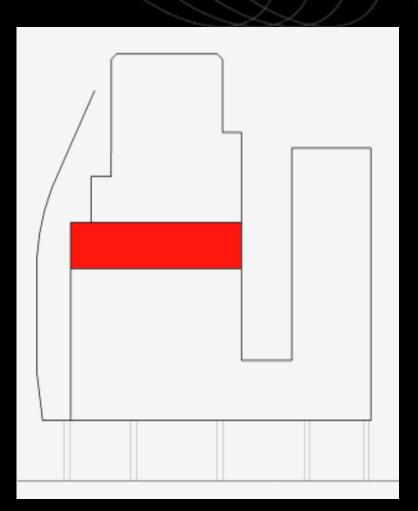


Flexibility & Modularity – our solution

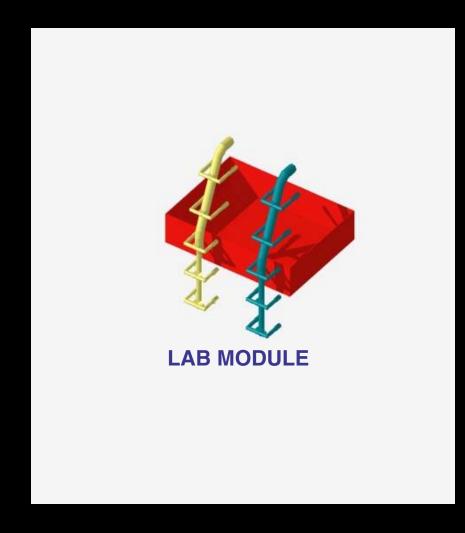
- □ The Laboratory is designed around a series of repetitive modules
- Modules are stacked both horizontally and vertically (shoe boxes)
- Modules are serviced from outside the laboratory space
- Modules are designed for multiple configurations with minimum modification to Services

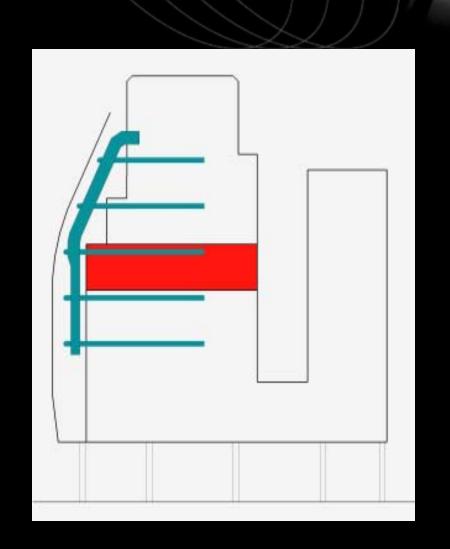














3.3 m 9.9 m

6.6 m

15 m

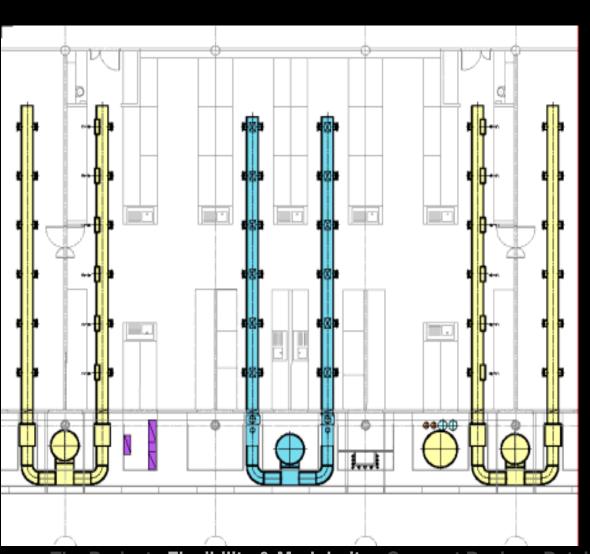
Bench Pitch

Structural Grid

Lab Module

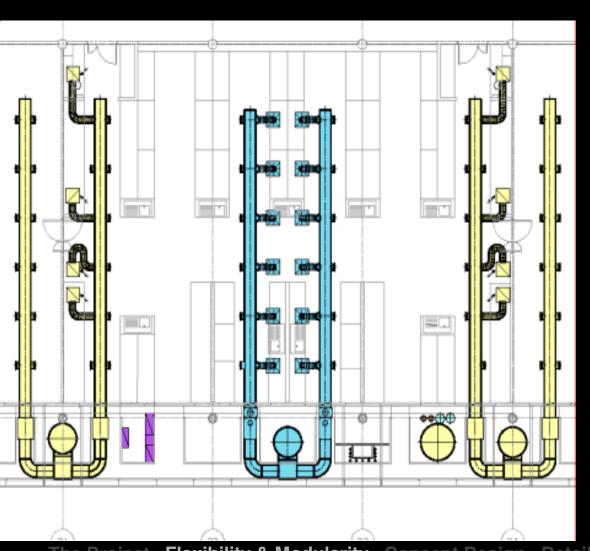
SHELL AND CORE





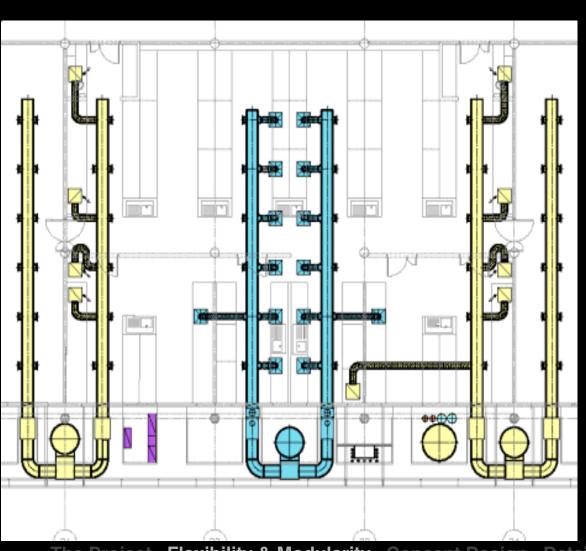
GENERIC FITOUT OPEN PLAN NO CEILING





GENERIC FITOUT OPEN PLAN CEILING

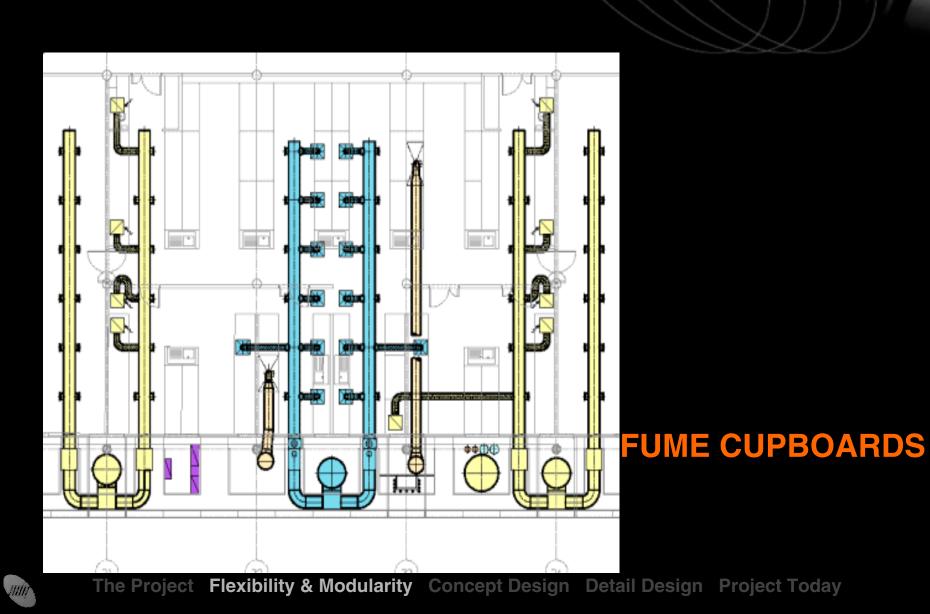


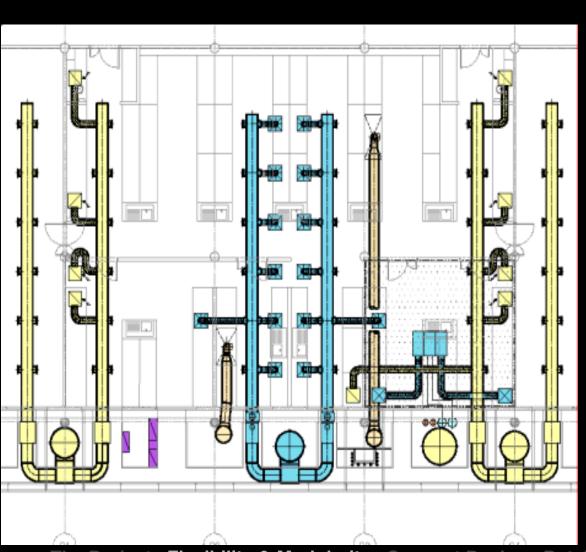


SPECIFIC FITOUT





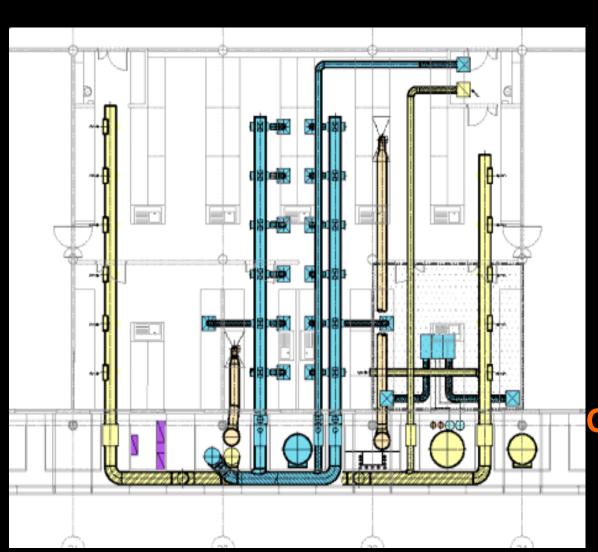




HIGH LOAD AREA

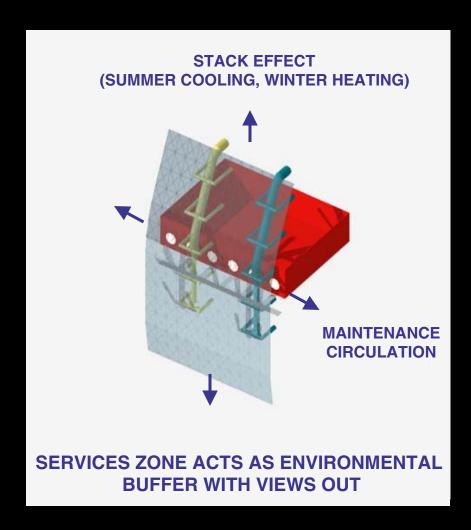


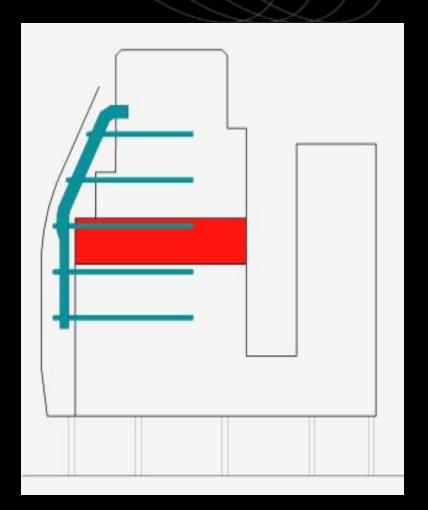




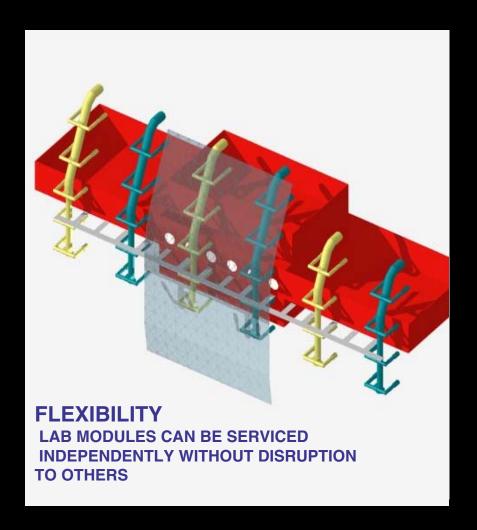
CAT 3 LABORATORY

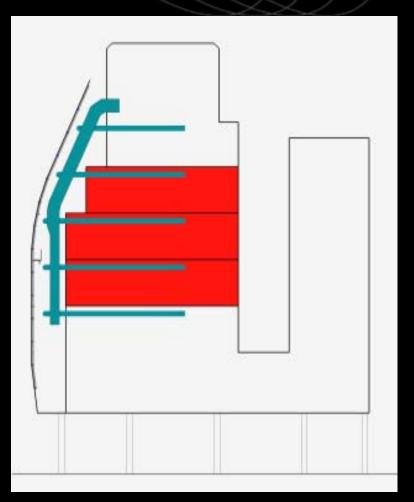




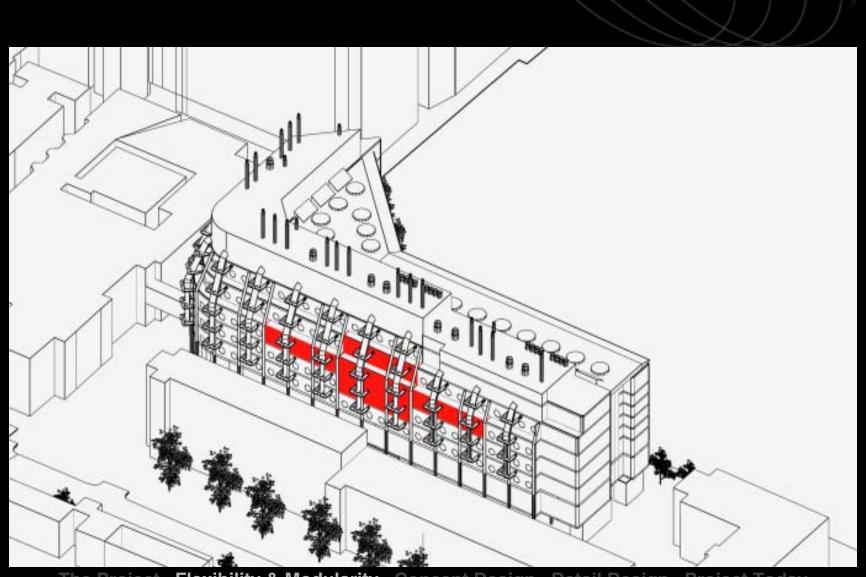


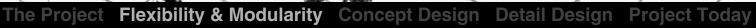




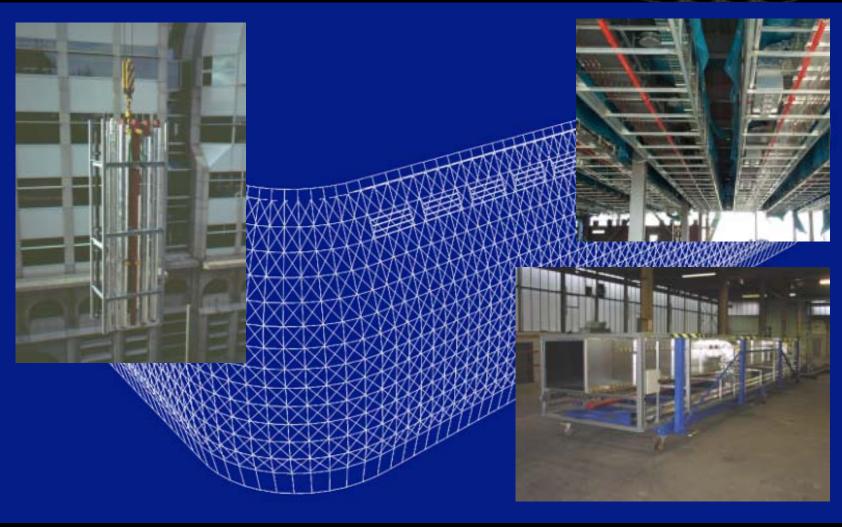








Modularity in Construction





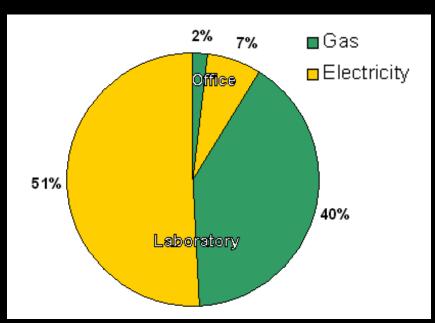
Concept Design - Saving Energy

- Energy Minimisation Measures
- Energy Recovery Measures
- Alternative Energy Sources
- Operational Energy Savings
- □ Life Cycle / Embedded Energy Minimisation



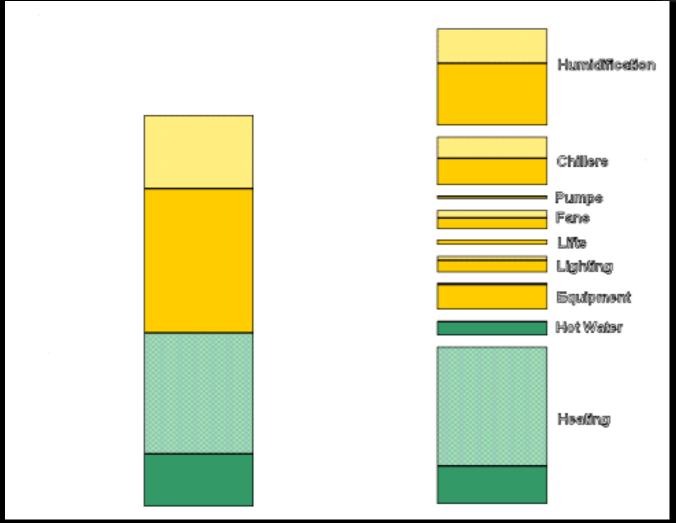
Energy - Who are the culprits?

- Focus efforts on the big Energy Users
- Focus initially on Primary Energy Users
- Design time is expensive time use it well
- Identify Future targets but keep focused



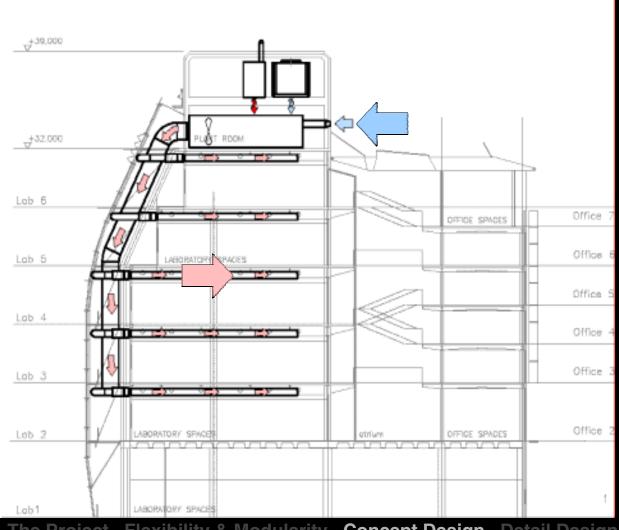


Energy Savings – Initial Assessment



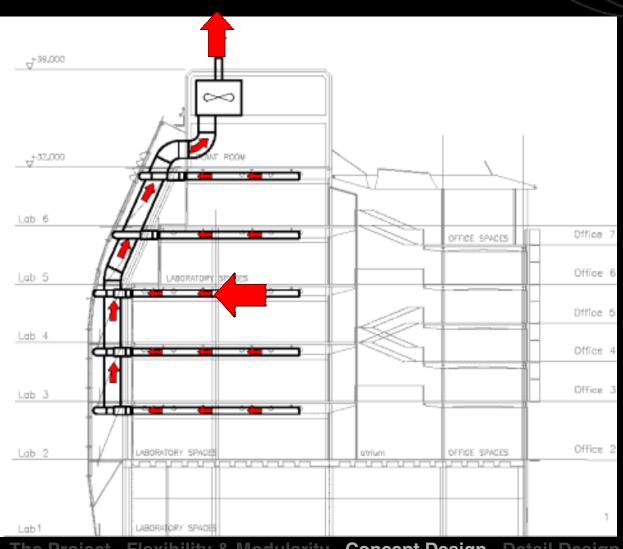


System Arrangement



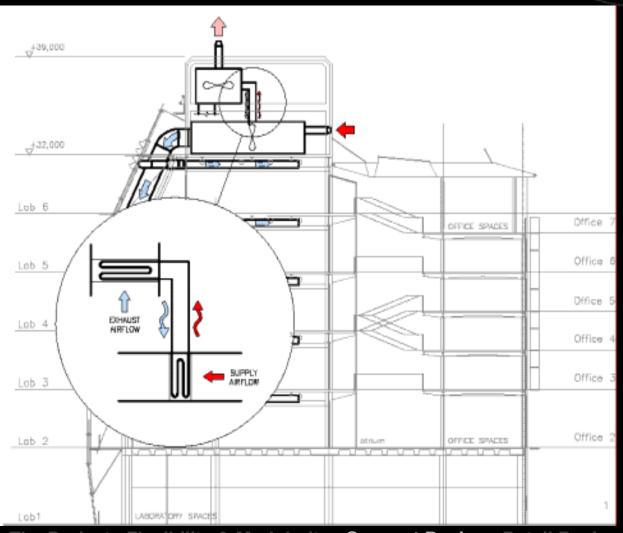


System Arrangement



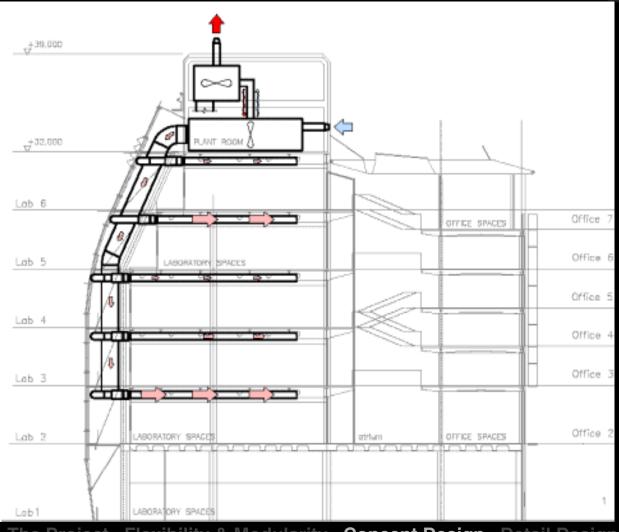


Key Measures – Energy recovery



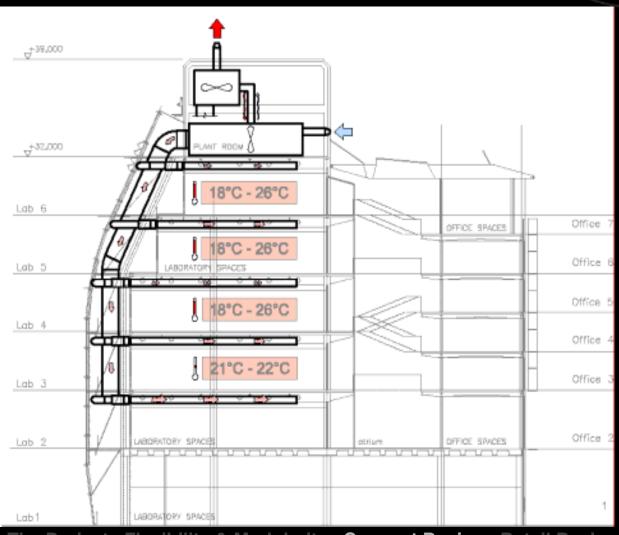


Key Measures – Variable Volume



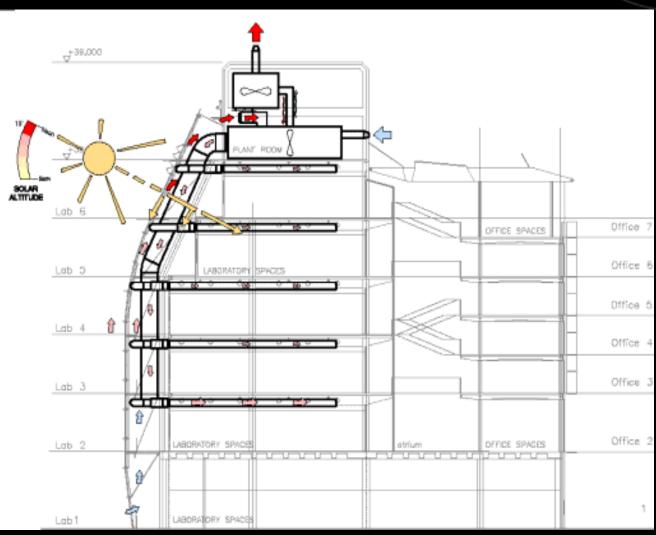


Key Measures – Lab Conditions





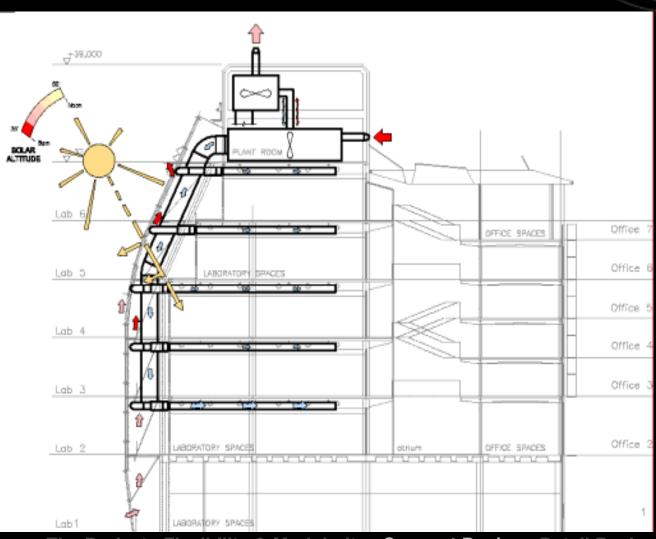
Key Measures – Active Facade



Winter



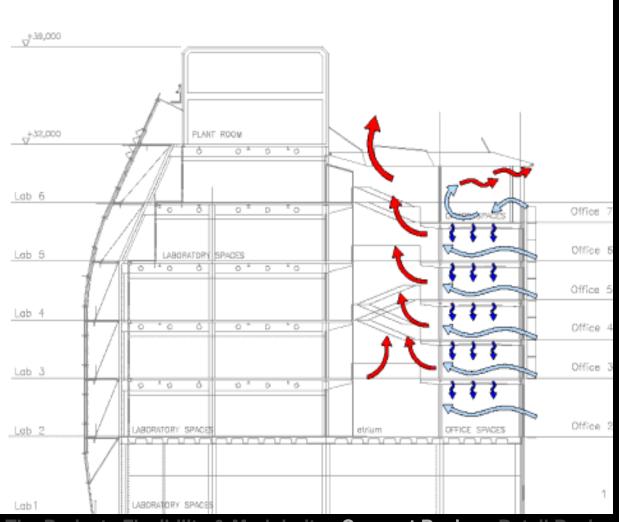
Key Measures – Active Facade



Summer

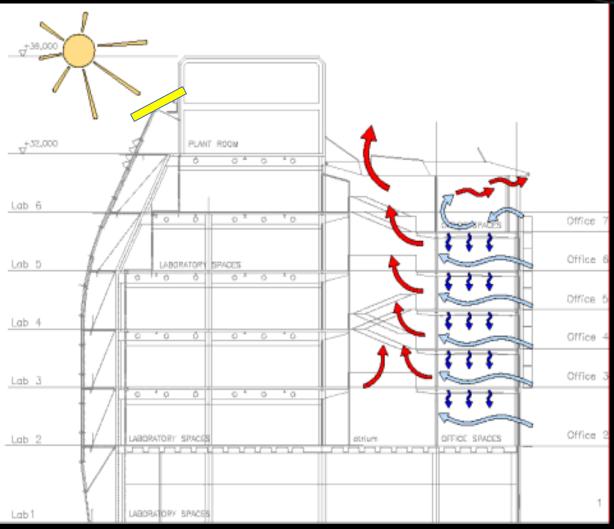


Key Measures – Natural Ventilation





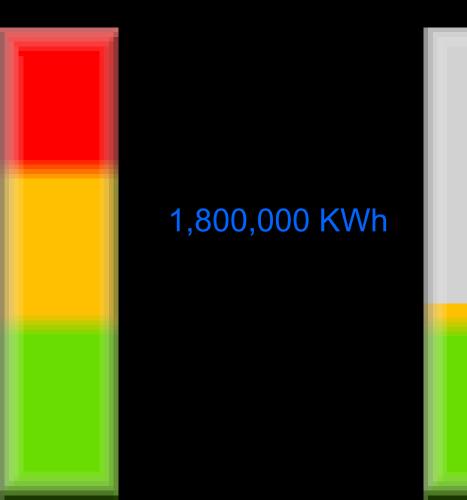
Other Opportunities







4,700,000 KWh



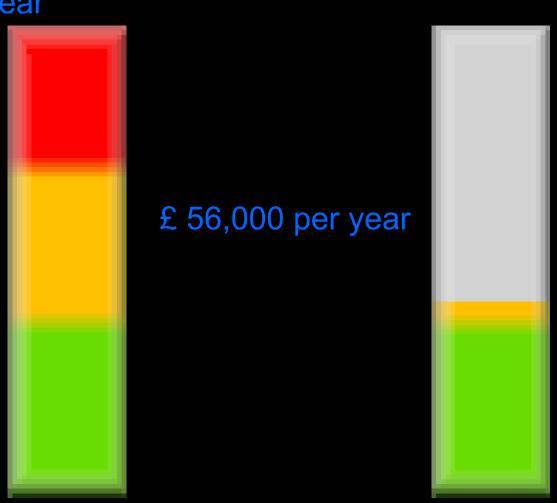


411 Tonnes Carbon





£ 140,000 per year





Detail Design - Fine Tuning

- Design Equipment for how the building is expected to operate
- Don't over design
- Design the systems to 'sit' comfortably on the expected operating point
- Choose equipment for Operational Efficiency at this point
- Consider Maximum Expected Duty as a check



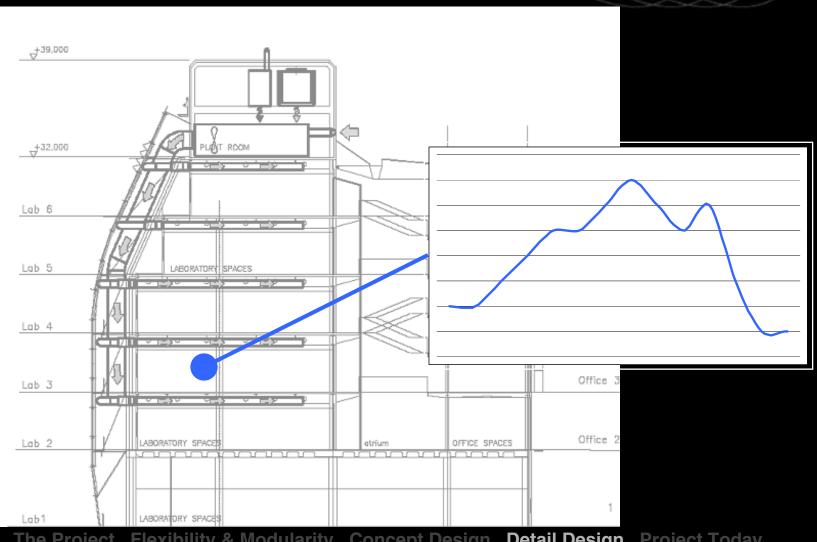


Fine Tuning building design

- Why aren't buildings designed the same way?
- How we are doing it :
 - Model the lab modules to determine the most probable operating range for primary systems on an individual module basis
 - Model the combination of lab modules to determine most likely system duty
 - Model the building systems and test the sensitivity of the system demands to various system configurations
 - Add detail information as the design progresses
 - Don't 'chase' floor plans

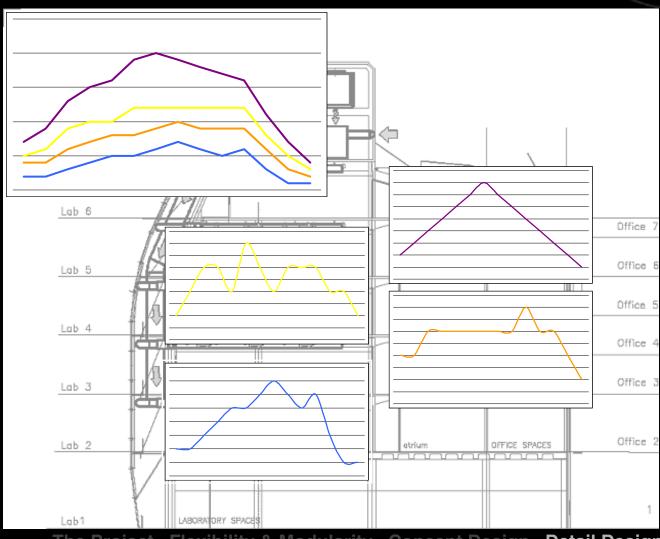


Laboratory Loads per module





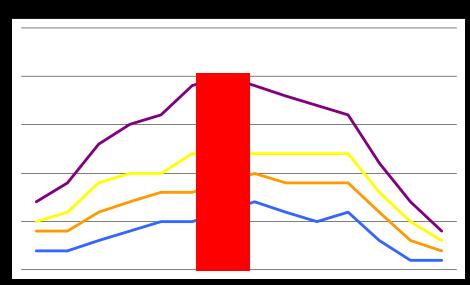
Laboratory Loads - combined





Most Likely Loads

- But what is really happening at the point we have identified as the maximum duty?
- Duty for all modules really varies up to the maximum duty
- Calculating the most likely load is a game of chance
- To analyse chance we need to use statistical / probability methods



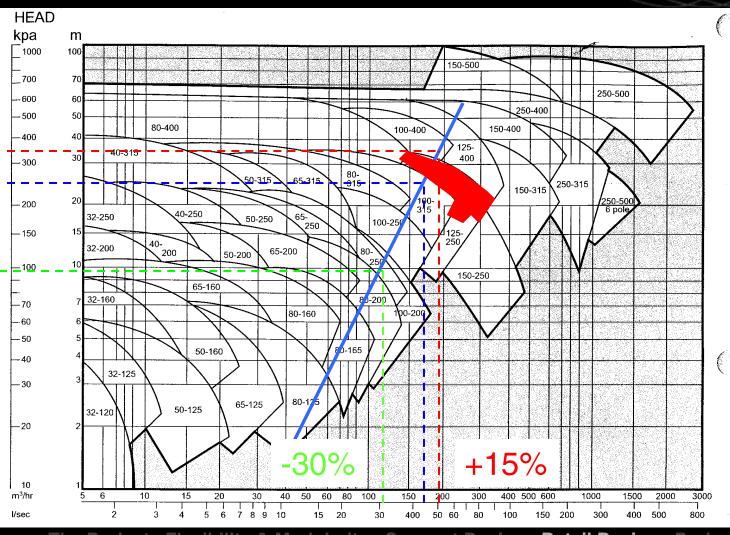


Implementation

- What does this mean in Practice ?
- Plant should be selected based on most probable duty
- Plant should be selected for maximum efficiency at this point
- Check high and low end operation
 - will the Mini do 90 mph (150 kph) at a squeeze?
- Method can be applied to all variable duty systems

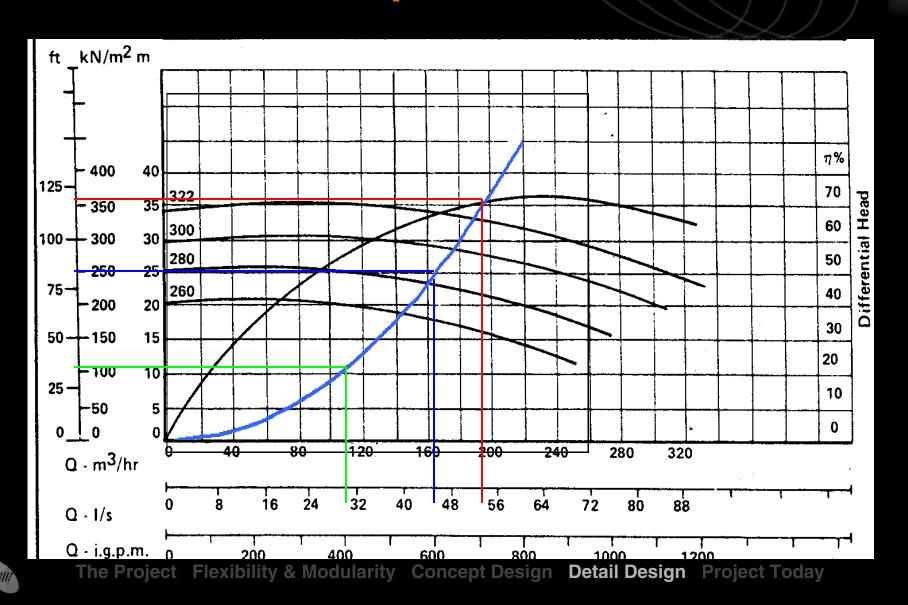


A Practical Example





A Practical Example



Operational Issues

- Relaxation of condition requirements where appropriate
- Group tight tolerance equipment
- Group high load equipment
- Recirculating Vs. Pass through hazard cabinets
- Operational Education





The Project today

- New Drivers deliver maximum science for our buck
- Value Engineering to drive cost efficiencies
- BUT don't throw the baby out with the bath water
- □ The challenge is to retain key elements & provide value for money





